A

SPEECH

Made by

The Lord Lowden,

To the LORDS in the upper House of PARLIAMENT in *Scotland*, the 20 of *Septemb.* *Anno* 1641.

Concerning,

The Restoration of the Electoriall Family.

London Printed 1641.

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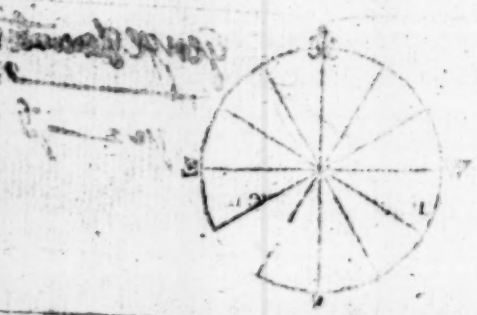

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The Lord Lovvden.

My Lords,

THe great difference between the two Kingdomes *England* and *Scotland*, through the great Mercies of God being now appeased, and an act of oblivion past of all by-gone deeds since the last troubles, we may with cheerefulnesse and thankfulnesse, not only settle all things here at home, which by reason of the want of the benefit of ordinary Judicature, are now out of order, with all duty and affection, but likewise to consider of, and assist his Majesty in such matters & enterprizes, as he shall be pleased to propound unto us. Now first for the difference, give mee leave to say somewhat of them; and (indeed) in speaking somewhat of them, I may hold my peace, and say nothing at all, for the truth is, there was no difference betweene the two Kingdomes, there were troubles, and feares on

either ſide, but conſider, it was not through the default of the two Kingdomes, that were like to have produced ſuch miſerable effects, and calamities, as were threatned, but it was the fault of malignant men, who by their wicked actions, and improvident Counſels, ſtrived (in what in them lay) to ſowe the ſeeds of diſcord and diſſention betwixt his Royall Majeſty, and his good ſubjects of both Kingdomes: If then theſe calamities, threatned and feared, were by ill inſtruments wrought and cauſed, and that now by the goodneſſe of the Almighty wiſedome of his Royall Majeſtie, and prudent endeavours of the Honourable Aſſemblies of both Kingdomes, both the cauſe and the cauſers are removed and averted, what cauſe is there, or can there be imagined to be, that either Kingdome or any particular member of either, can be otherwiſe then really united in more tender and hearty affection one towards another then ever they were? For our Kingdome of *Scotland*, however the great Impoſtures of theſe troubles ſcattered falſe rumours and reports both in the eares of his Majeſty, and many of his loyall and good ſubjects, that wee ſhould ayme altogether at our owne ends, and that all our pretences were to inſinuate both into the hearts and eſtates of the ſubjects of *England*, yet I hope it hath now fully appeared to his Majeſty, and the Honourable Aſſembly of that Kingdome, and all other his loving ſubjects that will not be wilfully or maliciouſly blind, that we ſought only our owne peace both in Church and State at home, and not the leaſt prejudice (much leſſe the ruine) of our brethren of *England*. For the truth of this I dare boldly ſay, I may call the Northern Counties to witneſſe where our Armie lay,

lay, that they cannot say that our soldiers used them as enemies, but as friends; and that where such an Armie lay so long time, there was never so little harme done to a Country, and that little which was done (I hope) satisfaction is or shall be suddainly made. And I hope none of his Majesties good Subjects in *England*, will take it to be any dishonour in granting us that sum of money the Parliament did towards our great losses and charges, which have appeared to be more then double the sum granted, but a friendly demonstration of one Nation to another, we are brethren not enemies, and by ill instruments were forced both into the field, having no cause of malice one towards another, let mischiefe then fall on neither Nations, but on those instruments; let them be made exemplary, that were the causers of such calamities, and great let the honour be to his Majesty, and the wise prudent assembly of both Kingdoms that have applyed themselves to faire things, and composed the quarrell without shedding of blood, and even from a state gasping, have restored both Kingdomes to their former unity, peace, and concord, and disbanded the Armies upon resonable conditions. Since then there is such and unity betweene both Kingdomes, and that the Armies are both united in true hearty affection one towards another, how considerable may these Armies make us abroad? If God shall blesse us, then certainly those Armies that were lately ready to offend one another, may shew a capabilities with unity of hearts, and well designed may effect great matters, and may by unity of counsell raise both Kingdomes to as good estimation, and as great honour in the world as ever. And how can they be better designed

then to restore the Electorical Families to their former inheritance? can there be a better cause then the truth of God? can there be a cause wherein we can be more intressed, then to assist his Royall Majesties deerest and onely Sister, and her royall issue, to obtaine their lawfull and rightfull Inheritance, out of which they have beene so long time unjustly divested? doubtlesse there cannot. Now to the intrest of the cause, let us adde his Royall Majesties proposition, which make all compleat. Let us therefore proceed to the perfecting of so religious so lawfully, and so laudable a worke as this, and no doubt but our brethren of *England* will be as forward as we being intressed alike in the cause as we are, I shall here not unfitly make mention of a homely Story. I have read of an Emperour in *Turky*, that hearing there was civill wars in *England*, had a designe to taken the advantage of the same, and invaded that Kingdome, but an English man being in some favour and estimation with the Emperor, and wishing well to his native Country, caused a cupple of mastiffe Dogs to be set together by the eares before the Emperour; and as they were fighting, caused a beare to be put to them, which the Dogs perceiving, left fighting, and fell both upon the Beare, which the Empetour taking notice of the English man, told him he had caused that to be done, to shew him the condition of his Country-men, who though they would fall out among themselves, yet they would take part each with other against an enemy. And therefore though they were at variance amongst themselves, yet it would be little advantage to his his intended undertaking-upon, which the Emperour changed his resolution touching that designe.

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If then this were the nature of Engliſhmen, unto whom we now by the Almighties Providence are united, under one King, one Nation, and one Iſland, I doubt not but the ſame remaines, and that though wee were lately ready to offend each other, yet being now united in more tender and hearty affection one towards another, then ever wee were, wee ſhall hold and maintaine ſuch a good correſpondencie amongſt our ſelves, that ſhall nor onely bring both Nations to a condition of proſperity at home, but make us formidable to our enemies abroad.

FINIS.